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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count status report profiles the status of child care and early childhood education in Michigan. The first part of the report examines the growing need for child care, and examines three main issues; availability, affordability, and quality. The second part of the report examines these issues as they pertain to the state of Michigan. Throughout this report, tables and graphs illustrate child care statistics. Eleven appendices include additional data such as labor force participation of women, average child care costs as a percentage of income by county, and Head Start and at-risk program enrollments. Based on the data, the report concludes that the need for quality child care is growing, and that child care helps families remain self-sufficient and increases productivity. Given the relationship between child care, early childhood education and later school and social success, investments in this area should be considered critical to an overall economic strategy. Contains 47 references. (WJC)

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Child Care and Early Childhood Education

A *KIDS COUNT* Report of Findings in Michigan

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Child Care and Early Childhood Education in Michigan

A Status Report

September 1993

KIDS COUNT in Michigan

A Collaboration of

Michigan's Children
The Michigan League for Human Services
and Michigan State University

ABOUT THE *KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN* PROJECT

KIDS COUNT in Michigan, a collaborative project of the Michigan's Children, the Michigan League for Human Services, and Michigan State University is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at state and local levels, and to utilize that information to shape efforts which improve the lives of children. The *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* project is funded by the Annie E. Casey and Skillman Foundations.

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The Child Care Challenge

Background

Public attention to critical shortages of affordable, quality child care has increased in recent years, reflecting the reality that child care has become an urgent need for the majority of families--regardless of income or marital status. Changes in the family and the economy have rapidly increased the demand for child care, as growing numbers of women with young children have entered the labor force. Nationally, nearly 60 percent of all women with children younger than six work either full- or part-time outside the home; in 1950, only 12 percent did so. The largest rate of growth in labor force participation has been among women with children under the age of one, with more than half of all new mothers returning to work before their child's first birthday (see Figure 1). Much of the increased demand for child care results from the rising number of married women with young children entering the labor force. Between 1980 and 1987, labor force participation rates for married women with children under age three jumped 26 percent, from 42 percent to 53 percent. Most mothers who work do so out of economic necessity; two-thirds are single, widowed, divorced or married to men earning less than $15,000 a year.

These trends have many repercussions, but none more important than those affecting the care and rearing of the nation's children. Whether participating in the work force out of economic necessity, or to maintain a foothold in the work force, women face the similar challenge of finding quality child care that they can afford.

Figure 1
Employment Status of Mother
by Age of Youngest Child (1990)

Source: National Child Care Survey, 1990

Increased attention to child care needs also reflects public concern about the cost of public assistance and the fear that some low-income mothers are being squeezed out of the labor force by child care problems, including the high cost of care. National debate about the need to reform welfare to encourage economic self-sufficiency and focus on employment and training activities culminated in the adoption of the Family Support Act of 1988, which authorized child care assistance for families receiving welfare, as well as temporary child care assistance for low-income families that successfully make the transition from welfare to work.

A further reflection of public concern in this area was the establishment of two new federal child care grant programs in 1990--the Child Care and Development Block Grant and the At-Risk Child Care Program--which target services to low-income families, many of which are at-risk of turning to public assistance if they don't have the child care they need to work. While these new federal initiatives reflect the first significant expansion in recent years in the federal government's role in child care, the need continues to far exceed federal investments.

Finally, there is growing recognition that child care is a critical economic issue and that the business community has a stake in efforts to improve access to quality child care. The current portrait of Michigan children contrasts starkly with the state's future labor force needs. One in five children in Michigan lives in poverty; one in ten has no health care coverage; and one in four students entering the ninth grade fails to graduate.

If these children are to experience a modicum of economic security, child care is the linchpin which will enable parents to work and provide that security. Further, research has shown that participation in high quality child care and early childhood education can significantly improve the chances of lifelong success for children, and particularly for low-income children. The impact of participation in these programs can be seen in higher success rates in school performance, school completion, employment, and in other social and economic areas. Early childhood experts have long known that a child's first five years are the ideal time to lay the educational base needed to support lifelong learning. Improving the early education and care that children receive can produce a better educated, better trained work force.

Broad shifts in the Michigan and U.S. economy and in family demographics have also pushed child care to the forefront as an economic issue. First, the youth population is declining, which could trigger reductions in labor force growth or even labor shortages. Second, there has been a dramatic shift away from a manufacturing economy toward a service-based economy, and that shift is expected to continue. The majority of new jobs that are created will be service jobs, and it is estimated that two-thirds of those jobs will be filled by women, most of whom will become mothers during their working lives. Workers in the service economy will, on average, be paid less than those in manufacturing and will have fewer, if any, benefits. Many of the new jobs will be created by small businesses, and an increasing number will be part-time. Without affordable, quality child care, it may

be difficult to attract new workers into the labor force; and without new workers, it may be difficult to maintain labor force growth, productivity and general economic health.

Child Care: The Three Big Issues

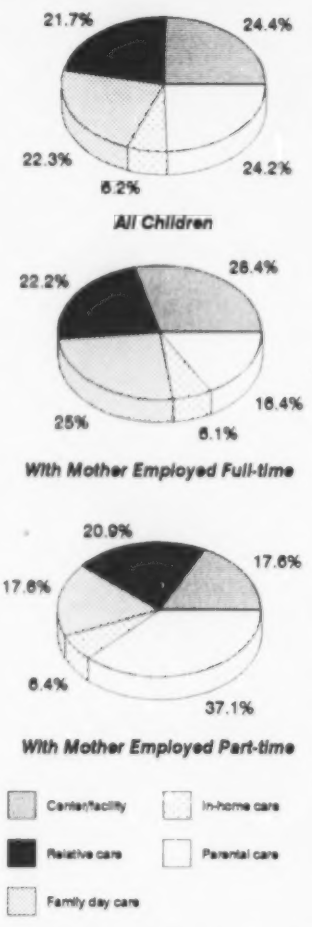
Child care experts recognize three major issues faced by parents needing child care: availability, affordability, and quality. While these issues can be identified and discussed separately, in the child care market they are inextricably linked.

Availability: There has been significant debate about whether or not there is, from the perspective of economists, a shortage in the supply of child care. There is little data on the actual number of child care providers in Michigan or nationwide. First, while it is possible to assess the capacity of licensed child care centers or registered family/group day care homes, the child care market is fluid, and not all providers are active or filled to capacity at any point in time. Second, there is no direct measure of unregulated child care, although it is assumed that the majority of child care providers are unregulated. A national study of child care settings estimated that regulated family day care homes represent only 10 to 18 percent of all family day care providers.

While some economists may view the child care market as essentially stable, there is little disagreement that many families needing or wanting care are not now using it, or that parents cannot always find the type or quality of care they want at an affordable price. For example, with more than half of all working mothers returning to work before their infant's first birthday, infant care is in short supply. Further, shortages are reported by families with non-traditional or part-time work schedules, and those with sick or disabled children.

Figure 2

Primary Child Care Arrangements of Children Under 5 years of Age with an Employed Mother (United States, 1987)



Source: National Child Care Survey, 1990

Census survey data show that the types of child care used by families with a working mother depend on the age of the child, the mother's work schedule and marital status, and family income (see Figure 2). Families with young children are most likely to rely on a child care center, preschool or group care facility (24.4%). Closely following as frequent child care arrangements are parental care (24.2%), family day care homes (22.3%), and care by other relatives (21.7%). Mothers working part-time and single mothers are much more likely than other working mothers to rely on

relatives, or in the case of two-parent families to juggle schedules to permit care by the other parent.

Future child care shortages are projected. The number of working mothers is expected to continue to grow, along with an increase in the number of two-earner families. Further, the population of children under age five is increasing slightly--the first time in several decades--and this "baby boomlet" is occurring at the same time that the number of young adults who are potential child care providers is dropping off. Finally, the very low salaries received by child care workers and the absence of basic work-related benefits may make it difficult to attract quality providers.

Affordability: It is clear that many parents have difficulty locating high quality care, and that many of their struggles stem from the fact that increasing numbers of families simply do not earn enough to pay for quality child care at the market price. The options of low and moderate income families are limited: they can choose lower quality care which is often unlicensed, they can occasionally rely on friends or relatives, they can leave their children alone, or they can care for their children themselves by not seeking work or by leaving the labor force. Each of these choices has the potential for negative repercussions for the economy, for families, or for the children themselves. Child care costs vary widely depending on the type of care, the age of the child and geographic location. In Michigan, the average cost of care for just one child in full-time care exceeds $4,400 per year, representing 9 percent of mean family income for married couple families, and 29 percent of mean income for female-headed, single parent families. A single parent working full-time at the minimum wage would need to commit approximately 50 percent of gross income to care for just one child. Many families with young children who are just beginning their careers or work life are finding child care costs burdensome. Many others have been forced out of the labor market.

A number of studies have found that the lack of "reasonably priced" child care prevents many mothers from looking for or holding jobs. For example, a 1986 report by the National Social Science and Law Center found that 76 percent of the women studied who stopped working or had given up job-hunting said that child care problems prevented them from maintaining employment. A 1987 survey by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) found that 28 percent of the parents in their study who had children under age 12 either gave up a job or rejected a promotion because of a lack of child care. According to the National Association of Working Women, nearly 35 percent of women working in or looking for part-time jobs would work longer hours if affordable child care were available.

Low-income families that are able to purchase or arrange child care face limited choices. The 1990 National Child Care Survey found that families with lower incomes were less likely to purchase child care. In fact, while seven of ten families with employed mothers with incomes exceeding $50,000 paid for care, only four of ten families with incomes below $15,000 did so. Children in poor or near poor families are more frequently cared for by relatives, and are significantly less likely

to be placed in more costly child care centers or preschool programs (see Figure 3).

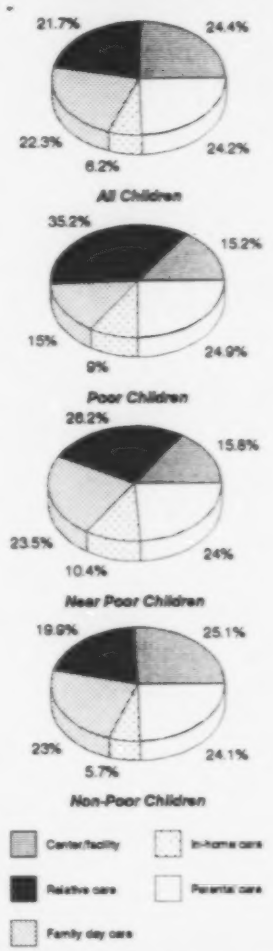
The New York-based Child Care Action Campaign has warned that the likely consequence of such trends is a two-tiered system of child care--a system in which the choices of poor and low-income families are limited to lower cost and often lower quality care, while the choices of other families are maximized according to their ability to pay.

Quality: All parents want the best quality care for their children, and there is substantial evidence that high quality, developmentally appropriate care assures positive outcomes for children. While parents may have differing subjective definitions of quality, the research indicates that the following determinants are critical: (1) low child to adult ratios and small group sizes (appropriate to the age of the child); (2) well trained care givers; (3) sufficient staff continuity and stability to permit children to form trusting, warm relationships; and (4) parental involvement and access.

The ability to attract talented, qualified providers to the field of child care and to assure sufficient continuity and stability is compromised by the low salaries and status of the child care profession. Child care workers are among the lowest 10 percent of wage earners in the country, earning less than janitors/cleaners, barbers, cosmetologists, gardeners, and groundskeepers. Despite increased levels of staff education and training, the real wages of licensed providers have declined over the last fifteen years, with center teachers earning almost one-quarter less in 1990 than they earned in the mid-1970s (after adjusting for inflation).

Figure 3

Primary Child Care Arrangements of Children Under 5 Years of Age, by Family Poverty Status (United States, 1987)



Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990

Early Childhood Education

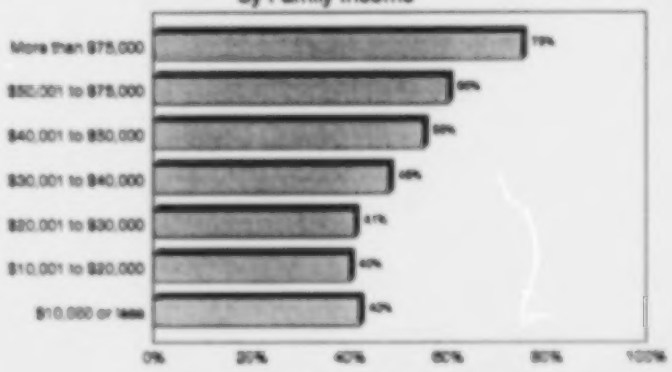
In addition to economic and demographic changes which have resulted in an increased demand for child care, there has been growing recognition of the benefits of high quality early childhood education--particularly for low-income children or children with special needs. In 1989, President Bush convened an Education Summit with the nation's Governors and in February of 1990, the President and the Governors adopted national education goals, the first of which was that "by the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn."

One major objective with respect to school readiness was that "all disadvantaged and disabled children will have access to high quality and developmentally appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school."

The call for high quality preschool programs, and other early childhood interventions, is premised on the belief that many negative school outcomes relate to problems preceding a child's formal schooling, and that it is often impossible to compensate for deficits in early childhood. Child care and early childhood education are critical components of school readiness initiatives.

Figure 4

Preschool Participation - United States
Percent of 3-5 Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool
by Family Income



Source: National Center for Educational Statistics, 1991

Studies of high quality, comprehensive early childhood education programs show that a $1 investment in such programs saves at least $3 in the future costs of school failure, special education, teenage pregnancy, welfare and crime. The Perry Preschool Program--one of the best-known preschool experiments in the country which was located in Ypsilanti, Michigan--found that at age 19, children who were involved in high quality preschool programs were twice as likely to be employed or attending college or training. Former preschool participants also experienced higher graduation rates, reduced need for special education services, and were 40 percent less likely to have been arrested by age 19.

Nationwide, the percentage of 3- to 5-year olds enrolled in preschool nearly doubled between 1973 and 1991, from 19 percent to 37 percent. While enrollments increased for all children, children from higher income families were much more likely to attend preschool. In 1991, only four out of every ten 3- to 5-year olds from families with incomes of $30,000 or less were enrolled in preschool, compared to three out of every four in families with incomes of more than $75,000 per year (see Figure 4).

An Overview of Child Care and Early Childhood Education in Michigan

The Growing Need for Child Care

The need for quality child care and early childhood education is growing in Michigan. Currently, 54 percent of all children under the age of six in the state have some need for care either because both their parents are working, or their single custodial parent is employed (see Appendix A). In addition, two-thirds of school-aged children (between the ages of 6 and 17) have working parents (see Table 1).

The majority (57%) of mothers of children under age 6 in Michigan are now in the labor force (see Appendix B), a dramatic 37 percent increase from the 1980 rate when approximately 42 percent of all mothers of preschool children were working outside of the home (see Table 2, Page 8).

While some mothers of young children are choosing to enter or remain in the labor force as a result of improved career options or changing attitudes about women and work outside the home, many mothers have entered the paid labor force out of economic necessity. In Michigan, the real median income of families with children did not increase between 1985 and 1990–despite significant increases in the costs of housing, health care, transportation and education. The incomes of the state's poorest families were most adversely affected, with this group experiencing losses over the entire decade. The inflation-adjusted incomes of the poorest fifth of the state's families fell by 14 percent, or $1,700 per family over the 1980s. By contrast, the incomes of the wealthiest fifth of the state's families increased 9 percent over the decade, for an average income gain of $7,700 per family. Michigan's middle class

Table 1
Michigan Children Requiring Child Care or Supervision as a Result of Parental Employment
(1990)

	Number	Percent of all Children in Category
Children under Age 6 Living with a Single Parent in Labor Force	122,678	54.1%
Children under Age 6 with all Parents in Labor Force (Single and Two-parent Families)	442,649	54.1%
Children Ages 6-17 with Single Parent in Labor Force	284,184	69.8%
Children Ages 6-17 with all Parents in Labor Force	1,027,213	66.2%

also fared poorly during the 1980s, experiencing income declines of 5 percent on average.

Young families with children, or those headed by persons under age 30, have faced extraordinary economic hardships. A recent study by Northeastern University and the Children's Defense Fund shows that after adjusting for inflation, the median income of young families with children in the United States plunged by nearly one-third between 1973 and 1990. By contrast, older families with children experienced a 6 percent drop in income, and families without children enjoyed an 11 percent increase.

Table 2
Labor Force Participation of Michigan Women with Children

	(1980)		(1990)		(1980-1990) Percent Change (in participation rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Women with Children under 6 Years of Age in the Labor Force	238,178	41.6%	330,533	57.1%	+37.4%
Women with Children Ages 6-17 in the Labor Force	437,887	59.6%	467,864	73.3%	+23.0%

A decline in real wages and the growth of part-time, part-year and temporary jobs contributed to the income losses experienced by young families. Median annual earnings of heads of young families with children dropped by 44 percent between 1973 and 1990, with losses felt by almost all groups of young families. Many families responded to this loss of income by sending a second worker into the labor force, although this strategy has its own drawbacks, including increased child care costs and additional family stress.

In keeping children out of poverty, the presence of two earners in the family appears to be a central factor. The mean income of families with children in 1990 in Michigan was nearly $50,000 for married couple families, compared to $17,400 for single-parent families. The mean income of families headed by single mothers was only $15,400, reflecting not only the impact of a single wage earner, but also the lower wages typically received by women. However, even single-parent families with a male head were earning nearly $22,000 less in 1990 than married-couple families.

Clearly, economic pressures on young families with children have led many women into the work force, as families attempt to meet their basic needs or maintain their standard of living. Families with low earnings and those headed by single parents have faced the greatest pressures. Nearly 22 percent of all children under the age of six in Michigan lived in poverty in 1990, a rate exceeding the national average by almost 2 percentage points. Children are three times more likely to be poor if

they live only with their father and seven times more likely if they live only with their mother. Increases in the number of children living with single parents over the last decade have contributed not only to increases in childhood poverty but also to the larger proportion of mothers entering the work force and corresponding increases in the need for quality child care.

Table 3
Licensed Child Care in Michigan

	Number	Licensed Capacity	Estimated Active Capacity*
Child Care Centers	3,916	164,911	151,718
Family Day Care Homes	13,727	90,784	63,549
Total	**17,643**	**255,695**	**215,267**

*Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care (4C) survey assumes that 8% of licensed centers and 30% of licensed homes are inactive or not providing care.

Child Care Availability in Michigan

Over 440,000 Michigan children under the age of six have some need for regular substitute care, either because both their parents are working or their single, custodial parent is employed. An additional 1,027,213 children between the ages of 6 and 17 also have working parents and may require some form of substitute care or supervision (see Appendix C). A portion of these children are cared for by other family members, either in their own home or outside the home. Increasing numbers, however, are being cared for by non-relatives providing in-home care or care in a family day care setting or child care center.

Access to high quality regulated child care remains a problem in Michigan. Michigan currently has approximately 256,000 licensed child care slots, enough to accommodate only sixty percent of all the children under age six with both parents or a single parent working (see Table 3 and Appendices D & E).

Table 4
Potential Licensed Child Care Coverage for Young Children with Working Parents

Children under Age 6 Requiring Substitute Care Because all Parents are in Labor Force (1990)	442,649
Total Licensed Child Care Capacity for Children of all Ages	255,695
Estimated Licensed Capacity Through Currently Active Providers	215,267
Potential Coverage by Active Providers	48.6%

However, the figures for Michigan's statewide capacity do not reflect significant variations in the supply of, and demand for, child care. For example, many programs are available only for specific age groups, including before- and after-school care and preschool programs for three- and four-year-olds. Infant and toddler care, care for children with special needs, or evening or night shift care may be extremely scarce in some areas of the state. Further, it is estimated that approximately 8 percent of licensed centers and up to 30 percent of registered family day care homes are inactive at any point in time and not providing care. With this

assumption, the number of active licensed slots in Michigan is reduced to 215,267 for a potential coverage of young children of only 49 percent (see Table 4, Page 9). Backing out before- and after-school child care slots would even further reduce the potential availability of licensed care for children under six years of age.

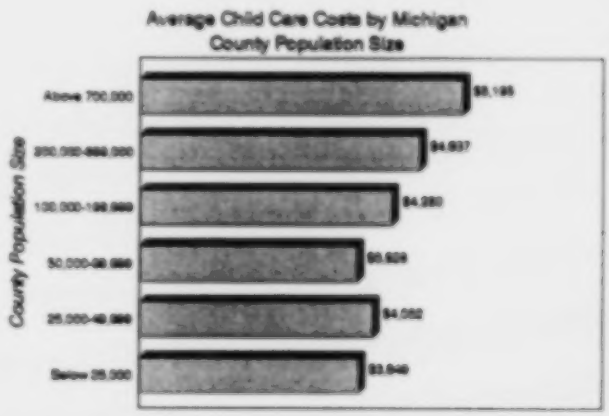
Table 5
Average Child Care Costs
in Michigan as a Percentage of Income

Average Annual Child Care Costs (1992)	$ 4,423
Mean Family Income for Married Couple Families (1989)	$49,958
Mean Family Income for Female-Headed Single Parent Families	$15,419
Child Care Costs as a Percentage of Mean Family Income (Married Couples)	8.9%
Child Care Costs as a Percentage of Mean Family Income (Female-Headed, Single Parent Families)	28.7%

Child Care Costs

The affordability of child care has become a major issue for many families, and particularly for lower income and single parent families. According to a survey by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care (4C) Association, the average cost of child care in the state exceeds $4,400 per year. A single parent working full-time at the minimum wage and earning approximately $8,800 per year would need to commit 50 percent of gross pay to child care for one child--an amount which might make work outside the home impossible for many single parents earning low or minimum wages, or for parents with more than one child needing care.

Figure 5



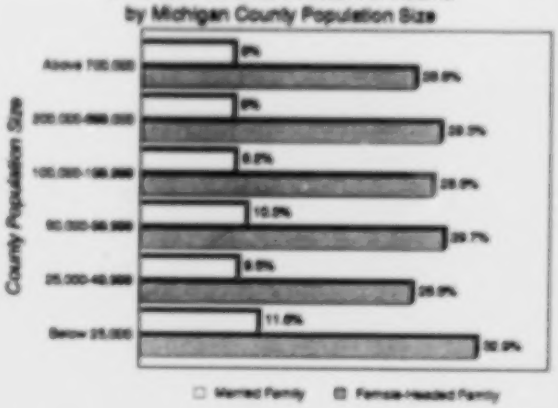
Approximately 23 percent of Michigan children lived in families headed by a single parent in 1989, and the annual average income of such families was $15,400 if headed by a woman, and $28,000 if headed by a man. Average child care costs for one child in full-time child care (based on 1992 survey) represented nearly 29 percent of mean family income for female-headed, single parent families, compared to only 9 percent for married-couple families (see Table 5 and Appendix F).

Further, the proportion of income that low-income Michigan families would have to pay for one child in full-time child care ranges from 25 percent to 50 percent of annual income based on family type and income level. Two

children in full-time child care doubles the proportion of family income which child care costs consume (see Table 6).

Child care costs varied considerably by county. In general, average child care costs are higher in urban counties (e.g. Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston, Macomb, etc.) than rural counties (e.g. Lake, Alcona, Ogemaw, Menominee, etc) (see Figure 5, Page 10). However, when viewed as a percent of income, child care costs consume a greater proportion of income (for both married-couple and female-headed families) in rural counties (see Figure 6). The highest child care costs were found in Washtenaw County ($5,873 per year for one child), and the lowest in Lake County ($2,925 per year) (see Table 7, Page 12).

Figure 6
Child Care Costs as a Percent of Income
by Michigan County Population Size



In addition to geographic differences in child care costs, child care fees vary by the age of the child, program characteristics, and the length of time a child spends in care. Infant and toddler care is generally more expensive than preschool care (for three to five year old children), reflecting

Table 6
Child Care Costs as a Percent of Income for Low-Income Michigan Families

Family Characteristics	With One Child in Child Care (Average Cost $4,423/year)	With Two Children in Child Care (Average Cost $8,845/year)
One Parent Working Full-Time at Minimum Wage ($8,840 Annual Income)	50%	100%
One Parent Working Full-Time Earning Poverty Level Wages for a Family of Three ($11,890 Annual Income)	37%	74%
Two Parents Working Full-Time at Minimum Wage ($17,680 Annual Income)	25%	50%
A Single Mother with at Least One Child under Age Six, Earning the Mean Wage for that Group ($15,419 Annual Income)	29%	57%

in large part the lower provider to child ratios required with infants and toddlers. Part-time care is also generally more expensive than full-time care, and center-based care tends to be more costly than family day care arrangements. The average hourly rate of regulated care in Michigan in 1992 (based on the 4C survey) was $1.89, with the most expensive care center-based care for toddlers ($2.29 per hour), and the least expensive care provided to preschool-aged children in family day care homes (see Table 8).

Table 7
How the Counties Compare: Average Child Care Costs
(1992)

Ten Counties with the Highest Average Annual Child Care Costs		Ten Counties with the Lowest Average Annual Child Care Costs	
Washtenaw	$5,873	Lake	$2,925
Oakland	5,499	Alcona	3,065
Livingston	5,429	Ogemaw	3,276
Macomb	5,335	Menominee	3,346
Bay	5,265	St. Joseph	3,416
Midland	5,078	Osceola	3,463
Saginaw	4,750	Gogebic	3,487
Wayne	4,750	Iron	3,510
Mackinac	4,680	Jackson	3,510
Leelanau	4,586	Presque Isle	3,510

Table 8
Average Hourly Rate in Child Care Centers and Regulated Family Day Care Homes in Michigan
(1992)

	Average Hourly Rate in Family Day Care	Average Hourly Rate in Centers
Toddlers (Ages 0 - 2 1/2 Years)	$1.91	$2.29
Preschoolers (Ages 2 1/2 - 5 Years)	$1.80	$1.87

Publicly Subsidized Child Care

Federal Programs

The Dependent Care Tax Credit is the largest federal child care subsidy, and has expanded substantially since the early 1980s. Families that incur child care expenses in order to work can receive a credit to offset a portion of their child care costs, thereby reducing their federal income tax liability.

The credit varies with family income, with lower income families receiving a slightly larger credit. A credit against income tax liability is available for up to 30 percent of a limited amount of employment-related child care expenses ($2,400 for one child; $4,800 for two or more). The maximum amount of the credit is $720 for one child and $1,440 for two or more. The tax credit is currently non-refundable and therefore offers little benefit to poor families owing little or no federal income tax. Further, many poor families cannot afford the large out-of-pocket child care expenses required throughout the year.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) provides funds to low-income working families, without tying those funds specifically to the purchase of child

care. The EITC is a refundable credit which is also available to families with very low incomes that have no federal income tax liability. Families eligible for the EITC can have their payment divided into increments and added to their pay checks throughout the year, or claimed at the end of the year. The EITC was significantly expanded in the recently-passed federal budget, and it is estimated that over 380,000 Michigan working families with children will be eligible for the EITC when the expansion is fully implemented. The maximum credit will rise to more than $2,500 next year and increase again in 1995 and 1996.

The Social Services Block Grant (Title XX) - The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is available to states for a variety of supportive social services, including child care. Michigan is receiving approximately $104 million through the SSBG in fiscal year 1992-1993, with $18.5 million (17.8%) allocated by the State for child care services.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was approved by Congress in 1990, and represents the nation's first comprehensive child care legislation. The CCDBG authorized $2.5 billion to states over a three-year period to subsidize child care for low-income families and improve the quality of child care. Congress appropriated $825 million for the block grant in fiscal year 1991-1992. Michigan's allocation under the CCDBG during fiscal year 1992-1993 is approximately $24.7 million.

The CCDBG includes the following major provisions:

- The funding received by states is determined by a formula that includes the number of children under age 5 in the state, the number receiving free- or reduced-price school meals, and state per capita income.
- States must use the CCDBG funds to supplement, not supplant, current spending for child care services.
- Seventy-five percent of the funds must be used to make child care more affordable, or to improve quality and availability, but states are given broad discretion in implementing this goal. Congressional authors expressed their intent that most of this portion of the block grant be spent on direct subsidies for child care.
- Twenty-five percent of the CCDBG must be spent on before- and after-school child care, early childhood development services, and quality improvements. Seventy-five percent of this portion of the CCDBG must be used to expand early childhood development programs and/or before- and after-school child care.
- Children under the age of 13 who live with families with incomes at or below 75 percent of the state median income, and whose parents are working.

attending school, or in job training programs are eligible. Children receiving protective services because of abuse or neglect are also eligible.

- Child care providers receiving CCDBG assistance must meet all licensing and regulatory requirements under state or local law.

Jobs-Related Child Care - The federal JOBS program for AFDC recipients requires states to provide child care to employed AFDC recipients needing care, as well as to individuals required to participate in education and training programs. States can disregard child care expenses for working recipients when setting AFDC grant levels, up to a maximum of $175 per month per child age two or older, and $200 per month for children under the age of two. Reimbursements cannot exceed the 75th percentile of the local labor market rate for the type of care provided, and child care must meet state licensing standards.

Transitional Child Care - States are required to provide child care to families becoming ineligible for AFDC as a result of increased income from employment. To receive transitional child care, families must have received AFDC in at least 3 of the 6 months immediately prior to their ineligibility for AFDC. Child care assistance must be provided on a sliding fee scale, and is limited to 12 months.

The At-Risk Child Care Program - Federal matching funds are available to states for child care services for low-income families who are not receiving AFDC, but are "at-risk" of becoming eligible for AFDC if child care is not provided. Services are provided on a sliding fee scale, and child care must meet state licensing standards. As of January 1993, Michigan could receive approximately $11 million in federal funds under this program which requires a 44 percent match with state funds.

State Implementation

Michigan is currently consolidating state and federal funds for child care services into a Unified Child Care program (see Table 9, Page 15 and Appendix G). The Unified Child Care program coordinates four distinct programs administered by the Michigan Department of Social Services (MDSS), including:

- *The Earned Income Disregard* - Working AFDC recipients are allowed to disregard up to $175 per child per month ($200 per month for children under 2 years of age) in child care expenses in the AFDC budgeting process. While routine records are not kept by the MDSS on the utilization of the earned income disregard, a quality control audit of fiscal year 1991-1992 cases revealed that 23.3 percent of all AFDC cases with earned income utilize the earned income disregard for child care. Consequently, an estimated 9,650 AFDC families (15,440 children) in Michigan received this form of child care subsidy in February of 1993, with an average disregard of $144 per month.

- *The Child Care Allowance (CCA)* - The CCA is provided to AFDC recipients who are in approved education or training programs under the State's Michigan Opportunity and Skills Training (MOST) program. Approximately 7,800 families (12,550 children) received child care services through this program in February of 1993. No child care assistance is provided to AFDC recipients not in MOST who are asked to perform 20 hours of community service per week under the "Social Contract"--a major component of the MDSS "To Strengthen Michigan's Families" program.

- *Transitional Child Care* - Transitional child care was being provided to approximately 640 families (970 children) in February of 1993. All families with child care needs whose AFDC cases close due to excess income are eligible for transitional services. Between October of 1992 and December of 1992 (the last reported period), 5,610 AFDC cases were closed as a result of excess income, with an additional 2,693 closed without sufficient documentation or information on the reason for closure (at least some portion of which could be assumed to result from increased income.)

- *Low Income Day Care* - Michigan's Low Income Day Care program provides child care assistance on a sliding fee scale to eligible low income and special needs families not receiving public assistance. In February of 1993, approximately 6,900 families (10,900 children) received assistance through this program.

Under the Unified Child Care program, these four child care programs are being coordinated, with the following eligibility criteria and benefits:

- **Eligible Families:** Families can receive assistance under the Unified Child Care program for purposes of employment, education/training and family preservation (including the physical or mental impairment of a parent or caretaker and cases of abuse or neglect). Families receiving AFDC are automatically eligible for child care subsidies if child care is needed for education, training or family preservation. Employed AFDC recipients do not receive direct child care payments, but continue to have child care costs deducted from

Table 9
Michigan Department of Social Services
Child Care Payments/Subsidies
(February 4, 1993)

	Families	Children
Transitional Child Care	638	972
Child Care Allowance	7,835	12,551
Low-Income Day Care	6,869	10,862
Earned Income Disregard*	9,650	15,440
Services Child Care	740	1,377
Total	**25,732**	**41,202**

*Estimated

Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

their earnings when their supplemental grants are determined. Households receiving food stamps (but not AFDC) are automatically eligible for child care payments if care is needed for education and training through the MOST program, but will have their incomes considered if care is needed for employment or family preservation.

- Families not receiving public assistance are eligible for child care payments if their gross bi-weekly income falls within the state's income scale (see Appendix H). Gross bi-weekly income of all family members will be counted to determine eligibility and the amount of payment. Gross income includes but is not limited to wages, child support, SSI, and Social Security payments. Currently, the MDSS will pay between 30 percent and 95 percent of an eligible family's child care costs, depending on family income and size. A family of three earning less than $852 bi-weekly would be eligible for 95 percent of the established payment, and would be required to make a 5 percent co-payment. No MDSS assistance would be available if the family's gross income exceeds $1,002 bi-weekly. In response to increasing child care caseloads and costs, the MDSS is currently planning to implement substantial changes in eligibility for the Low Income Day Care Program. As a result, co-payments could increase for approximately 7,000 low-income families, and an estimated 1,700 families could lose child care assistance.

- **Child Care Payments:** The child care payment available to families under the Unified Child Care program depends on the type of provider used, the region of the state where the care is provided, the number of hours of care needed, and family income. Maximum hourly rates currently range from $1.25 for care in a client's own home to $2.50 for child care center care in some of the more expensive child care markets in Michigan (see Appendix I). Rate increases are scheduled for September of 1993.

Early Childhood Education in Michigan

The major federal initiative to increase enrollments of low income children in preschool programs is the Head Start program. Head Start is a comprehensive child care and development program for poor children. To be eligible for Head Start, children must live in families with incomes below the federal poverty line (currently $11,890 per year for a family of three). There are approximately 92,300 3- to 5-year-old children living in poverty in Michigan, 26,500 (29%) of whom are currently being served by Head Start programs statewide. (See Table 10, Page 17 and Appendix J). The majority of these programs operate 3 1/2 hours a day, four days a week, and do not meet the child care needs of most working parents.

In August of 1988, Michigan began a state-funded preschool initiative--the Preschool Initiative for At-Risk 4-Year Olds. The state preschool initiative distributes funds to public schools and public or private nonprofit agencies serving preschool children who are at risk of a wide range of negative outcomes such as educational failure, language deficiency, developmental problems, and long term or chronic illness. Given the broad definition of educational risk utilized, it is difficult to assess the potential need for this program, but it is estimated that approximately 13,000 Michigan children are being served during the 1992-1993 school year, an increase of roughly 50 percent over enrollments in 1988-1989. (See Table 11 and Appendix K).

Table 10
Head Start in Michigan:
The Percent of Eligibles Served

Total Head Start Enrollments (Fiscal Year 1992-1993)	26,514
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty (Ages 3-5, 1990)	92,301
Percent of Eligibles Served	28.7%

In addition to Head Start and the State Preschool Initiative for At-Risk 4-Year Olds, over 4,500 Michigan children are enrolled in the federal Chapter 1 preschool program for educationally disadvantaged children, and nearly 19,000 impaired or developmentally delayed preschoolers are receiving special education services. Further, in response to mandates in Part H of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Michigan has developed the "Early On" program--a system of comprehensive, coordinated, interagency early intervention services for families with infants or toddlers with developmental delays. Early On services include nutritional services for Women Infants and Children (WIC), Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) health services, home visits, and educational services for infants and toddlers with developmental delays or other disabilities. The Michigan Coalition for Children and Families has estimated that early educational intervention for children with disabilities saves public school districts an average of $1,560 annually for every disabled child, including a 10 percent reduction in special education placements. As an added benefit, Early On services are expected to achieve savings by preventing hospitalizations and out-of-home placements for children.

Table 11
Head Start and State Funded Preschool Enrollments in Michigan
(Fiscal Year 1992-1993)

Federally Funded Head Start Enrollments	26,514
State 4-Year Old At-Risk Enrollments	13,117
Total	**39,598**

Conclusion

The need for quality child care and early childhood education continues to grow in Michigan, as economic and labor market changes move a steadily increasing number of women into the labor force. Over half of all children under the age of six now have a potential need for regular child care--either because their single parent is in the paid labor force or because both parents work outside the home.

While access to affordable, quality child care can be difficult for all families with young children--irrespective of income--low income families are facing the greatest barriers, and public policies should give priority to their access to the child care and early childhood education market. While public investments in child care for low income families have increased over the last several years, fewer than 26,000 Michigan families are receiving child care assistance through the Michigan Department of Social Services, and only 29 percent of all poor children between the ages of three and five are served by the federally-funded Head Start program.

Although not all families are experiencing a shortage of quality, affordable child care, child care costs vary significantly across Michigan and care is often unaffordable to many families. Certain types of care (including infant and toddler programs or services for children whose parents do not work traditional schedules) are in short supply at any cost. A major problem facing policy makers will be the fact that for thousands of low- and moderate-income families, quality child care is simply unaffordable.

The issue of child care is increasingly linked to the state's economic well-being. Child care helps families remain self-sufficient and increases productivity. Further, given the evidence that quality child care and early childhood education can improve outcomes for children, it is crucial that early childhood programs be a key component of economic development policy into the next century. Michigan will enter the 21st century facing a possible shortage of qualified, productive workers. The state's youth population declined 11 percent over the last decade--in the face of a 22 percent increase in the population over age 65. Sixty-six of Michigan's eighty-three counties experienced some loss in their child population during the 1980s, with thirty-three counties recording declines of 15 percent or more. As a result, Michigan's economic future, its potential tax base, and its ability to deliver services to an aging population will depend on the preparedness of a shrinking work force. Given the relationship between child care and early childhood education and later school and social success, investments in this area should be considered critical to an overall economic strategy.

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Appendices

Young Children Requiring Child Care as a Result of Parental Employment
(1990)

	Children under Age 6 Living with a Single Parent			Children under Age 6 Living with both Parents			Children under Age 6 in Single and Two-Parent Families		
	Total Children	Number with Parent in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Total Children	Number with Parent in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Total Children	Number with Parent(s) in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force
MICHIGAN	---	**122,678**	**54.1%**	---	**319,971**	**54.0%**	---	**442,649**	**54.1%**
Alcona	110	77	70.0	535	307	57.4	645	384	59.5
Alger	118	68	57.6	534	319	59.7	652	387	59.4
Allegan	1,550	990	63.9	7,240	4,047	55.9	8,790	5,037	57.3
Alpena	505	300	59.4	1,921	1,048	54.6	2,426	1,348	55.6
Antrim	285	183	64.2	1,183	644	54.4	1,468	827	56.3
Arenac	337	154	45.7	860	465	54.1	1,197	619	51.7
Baraga	167	107	64.1	468	263	56.2	653	370	58.3
Barry	727	525	72.2	3,630	1,999	55.1	4,357	2,524	57.9
Bay	2,243	1,242	55.4	7,090	3,912	55.2	9,333	5,154	55.2
Benzie	210	133	63.3	792	461	58.2	1,002	594	59.3
Berrien	4,842	2,582	53.3	9,145	5,036	55.1	13,987	7,618	54.5
Branch	968	559	57.7	2,864	1,694	59.1	3,832	2,253	58.8
Calhoun	3,691	1,988	53.9	7,974	4,832	60.6	11,665	6,820	58.5
Cass	1,138	736	64.7	2,903	1,534	52.8	4,041	2,270	56.2
Charlevoix	401	271	67.6	1,515	915	60.4	1,916	1,186	61.9
Cheboygan	490	307	62.7	1,246	724	58.1	1,736	1,031	59.4
Chippewa	646	448	69.3	1,881	954	50.7	2,527	1,402	55.5
Clare	723	365	50.5	1,440	743	51.6	2,163	1,108	51.2
Clinton	758	563	74.3	4,518	2,966	65.6	5,276	3,529	66.9
Crawford	209	145	69.4	878	435	49.5	1,087	580	53.4
Delta	493	321	65.1	2,485	1,156	46.5	2,978	1,477	49.6
Dickinson	355	215	60.6	1,769	893	50.5	2,124	1,108	52.2
Eaton	1,457	1,063	73.0	6,360	4,133	65.0	7,817	5,196	66.5
Emmet	309	258	83.5	2,011	1,223	60.8	2,320	1,481	63.8
Genesee	14,750	7,455	50.5	23,841	12,630	53.0	38,591	20,085	52.0
Gladwin	382	184	48.2	1,444	628	43.5	1,826	812	44.5
Gogebic	278	163	58.6	954	454	47.6	1,232	617	50.1
Grand Traverse	1,040	727	69.9	4,747	3,092	65.1	5,787	3,819	66.0
Gratiot	747	465	62.2	2,366	1,462	61.8	3,113	1,927	61.9
Hillsdale	793	503	63.4	3,130	1,744	55.7	3,923	2,247	57.3
Houghton	396	226	57.1	2,114	996	47.1	2,510	1,222	48.7
Huron	414	266	64.3	2,499	1,279	51.2	2,913	1,545	53.0
Ingham	6,649	3,760	56.5	17,330	10,271	59.3	23,979	14,031	58.5
Ionia	1,030	676	65.6	4,177	2,607	62.4	5,207	3,283	63.0
Iosco	516	386	74.8	2,558	1,339	52.3	3,074	1,725	56.1
Iron	163	82	50.3	699	382	54.6	862	464	53.8
Isabella	775	435	56.1	3,429	1,903	55.5	4,204	2,338	55.6
Jackson	3,690	2,280	61.8	8,984	5,313	59.1	12,674	7,593	59.9
Kalamazoo	4,564	2,616	57.3	14,636	8,558	58.5	19,200	11,174	58.2
Kalkaska	303	185	61.1	931	465	49.9	1,234	650	52.7
Kent	11,346	7,628	67.2	39,856	22,872	57.4	51,202	30,500	59.6
Keweenaw	23	15	65.2	76	26	34.2	99	41	41.4
Lake	194	102	52.6	470	183	38.9	664	285	42.9
Lapeer	1,181	750	63.5	5,247	2,429	46.3	6,428	3,179	49.5
Leelanau	231	164	71.0	1,236	759	61.4	1,467	923	62.9

	Children under Age 6 Living with a Single Parent			Children under Age 6 Living with both Parents			Children under Age 6 in Single and Two-Parent Families		
	Total Children	Number with Parent in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Total Children	Number with Parent in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Total Children	Number with Parent(s) in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force
Lenawee	1,662	942	56.7%	6,219	3,550	57.1%	7,881	4,492	57.0%
Livingston	1,197	826	69.0	9,337	4,978	53.3	10,534	5,804	55.1
Luce	118	68	57.6	325	197	60.6	443	265	59.8
Mackinac	173	139	80.3	702	364	51.9	875	503	57.5
Macomb	8,634	5,612	65.0	48,779	24,328	49.9	57,413	29,940	52.1
Manistee	385	249	64.7	1,194	754	63.1	1,579	1,003	63.5
Marquette	1,025	675	65.9	5,073	2,497	49.2	6,098	3,172	52.0
Mason	475	258	54.3	1,706	959	56.2	2,181	1,217	55.8
Mecosta	746	455	61.0	1,872	1,019	54.4	2,618	1,474	56.3
Menominee	339	251	74.0	1,576	990	62.8	1,915	1,241	64.8
Midland	902	556	61.6	5,897	2,828	48.0	6,799	3,384	49.8
Missaukee	167	106	63.5	953	501	52.6	1,120	607	54.2
Monroe	2,577	1,488	57.7	9,632	4,948	51.4	12,209	6,436	52.7
Montcalm	1,249	850	68.1	3,708	1,997	53.9	4,957	2,847	57.4
Montmorency	178	109	61.2	434	254	58.5	612	363	59.3
Muskegon	4,789	2,450	51.2	10,458	6,060	57.9	15,247	8,510	55.8
Newaygo	854	559	65.5	2,888	1,513	52.4	3,742	2,072	55.4
Oakland	14,556	9,165	63.0	76,469	37,897	49.6	91,025	47,062	51.7
Oceana	467	317	67.9	1,699	832	49.0	2,166	1,149	53.0
Ogemaw	394	187	47.5	1,132	568	50.2	1,526	755	49.5
Ontonagon	129	77	59.7	496	236	47.6	625	313	50.1
Osceola	371	227	61.2	1,454	759	52.2	1,825	986	54.0
Oscoda	142	68	47.9	507	215	42.4	649	283	43.6
Otsego	318	222	69.8	1,374	773	56.3	1,692	995	58.8
Ottawa	1,915	1,412	73.7	17,236	10,793	62.6	19,151	12,205	63.7
Presque Isle	178	81	45.5	827	450	54.4	1,005	531	52.8
Roscommon	282	172	61.0	962	515	53.5	1,244	687	55.2
Saginaw	6,898	3,582	51.9	11,977	6,945	58.0	18,875	10,527	55.8
St. Clair	3,003	1,579	52.6	9,925	5,025	50.6	12,928	6,604	51.1
St. Joseph	1,311	813	62.0	4,200	2,513	59.8	5,511	3,326	60.4
Sanilac	575	336	58.4	2,949	1,659	56.3	3,524	1,995	56.6
Schoolcraft	147	81	55.1	470	267	56.8	617	348	56.4
Shiawassee	1,212	772	63.7	4,887	2,789	57.1	6,099	3,561	58.4
Tuscola	816	463	56.7	3,925	2,175	55.4	4,741	2,638	55.6
Van Buren	1,754	999	57.0	4,812	2,794	58.1	6,566	3,793	57.8
Washtenaw	4,287	2,899	67.6	17,766	10,629	59.8	22,053	13,528	61.3
Wayne	89,723	40,615	45.3	104,598	53,160	50.8	194,321	93,775	48.3
Wexford	572	350	61.2	1,847	1,145	62.0	2,419	1,495	61.8

Labor Force Participation of Women with Young Children (1990)

	Number of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age		Number of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percentage of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percent Change in Labor Force Participation of Women with Young Children
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	(1980 - 1990)
MICHIGAN	**572,759**	**578,410**	**238,178**	**330,533**	**41.6%**	**57.1%**	**37.4%**
Alcona	455	491	195	319	42.9	65.0	51.6
Alger	525	446	220	274	41.9	61.4	46.6
Allegan	5,524	5,834	2,582	3,563	46.7	61.1	30.7
Alpena	1,927	1,722	822	1,006	42.7	58.4	37.0
Antrim	984	1,028	428	617	43.5	60.0	38.0
Arenac	886	848	334	468	37.7	55.2	46.4
Baraga	529	441	195	275	36.9	62.4	69.2
Barry	3,013	2,924	1,330	1,806	44.1	61.8	39.9
Bay	7,832	6,570	2,923	3,791	37.3	57.7	54.4
Benzie	652	699	314	464	48.2	66.4	37.8
Berrien	11,246	10,078	5,119	5,887	45.5	58.4	28.3
Branch	2,475	2,502	1,380	1,626	55.8	65.0	16.6
Calhoun	8,748	8,081	4,016	4,948	45.9	61.2	33.4
Cass	3,323	2,767	1,466	1,621	44.1	58.6	32.8
Charlevoix	1,253	1,284	543	840	43.3	65.4	51.0
Cheboygan	1,252	1,140	594	722	47.4	63.3	33.5
Chippewa	1,745	1,773	620	1,020	35.5	57.5	61.9
Clare	1,280	1,410	416	723	32.5	51.3	57.8
Clinton	3,794	3,837	1,584	2,644	41.8	68.9	65.0
Crawford	561	739	212	434	37.8	58.7	55.4
Delta	2,536	2,135	829	1,113	32.7	52.1	59.5
Dickinson	1,476	1,488	577	800	39.1	53.8	37.5
Eaton	5,642	5,579	2,730	3,865	48.4	69.3	43.2
Emmet	1,352	1,636	626	1,068	46.3	65.3	41.0
Genesee	30,282	27,028	13,017	14,747	43.0	54.6	26.9
Gladwin	1,153	1,259	368	601	31.9	47.7	49.6
Gogebic	938	884	372	495	39.7	56.0	41.2
Grand Traverse	3,351	4,223	1,601	2,895	47.8	68.6	43.5
Gratiot	2,548	2,218	1,016	1,439	39.9	64.9	62.7
Hillsdale	2,609	2,759	1,119	1,682	42.9	61.0	42.1
Houghton	1,903	1,726	684	936	35.9	54.2	50.9
Huron	2,296	2,037	1,089	1,208	47.4	59.3	25.0
Ingham	16,520	17,287	7,743	10,731	46.9	62.1	32.4
Ionia	3,414	3,647	1,597	2,403	46.8	62.1	40.9
Iosco	1,930	2,147	652	1,218	33.8	56.7	67.9
Iron	708	592	267	336	37.7	56.8	50.5
Isabella	2,902	2,926	1,333	1,726	45.9	59.0	28.4
Jackson	9,059	8,941	3,926	5,553	43.3	62.1	43.3
Kalamazoo	12,791	13,638	5,823	8,532	45.5	62.6	37.4
Kalkaska	811	841	246	467	30.3	55.5	83.1
Kent	29,256	35,186	12,892	22,190	44.1	63.1	43.1
Keweenaw	104	75	40	36	38.5	48.0	24.8
Lake	359	454	174	210	48.5	46.3	-4.6
Lapeer	5,144	4,526	1,993	2,329	38.7	51.5	32.8
Leelanau	838	1,086	414	711	49.4	65.5	32.5

	Number of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age		Number of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percentage of Women with Children under 6 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percent Change in Labor Force Participation of Women with Young Children
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	(1980 - 1990)
Lenawee	5,981	5,433	2,689	3,336	45.0%	61.4%	36.6%
Livingston	6,504	7,349	2,577	4,175	39.6	56.8	43.4
Luce	416	343	217	227	52.2	66.2	26.9
Mackinac	623	592	338	355	54.3	60.0	10.5
Macomb	40,002	40,951	14,380	22,369	35.9	54.6	52.0
Manistee	1,237	1,212	487	790	39.4	65.2	65.6
Marquette	5,239	4,521	1,843	2,555	35.2	56.5	60.6
Mason	1,549	1,483	570	887	36.8	59.8	62.5
Mecosta	1,902	1,815	844	1,069	44.4	58.9	32.7
Menominee	1,735	1,381	691	912	39.8	66.0	65.8
Midland	5,120	4,744	1,929	2,499	37.7	52.7	39.8
Missaukee	685	768	253	424	36.9	55.2	49.5
Monroe	9,291	8,520	3,381	4,684	36.4	55.0	51.1
Montcalm	3,078	3,362	1,469	1,992	47.7	59.3	24.1
Montmorency	415	403	169	247	40.7	61.3	50.5
Muskegon	10,430	10,731	4,781	6,373	45.8	59.4	29.6
Newaygo	2,182	2,469	832	1,394	38.1	56.5	48.1
Oakland	57,848	65,486	22,474	35,712	38.9	54.4	40.4
Oceana	1,483	1,396	614	776	41.4	55.6	34.4
Ogemaw	970	1,062	366	566	37.7	53.3	41.2
Ontonagon	555	430	199	224	35.9	52.1	45.3
Osceola	1,183	1,183	522	687	44.1	58.3	31.6
Oscoda	364	430	149	205	40.9	47.7	16.5
Otsego	1,024	1,191	493	745	48.1	62.6	29.9
Ottawa	10,843	13,152	4,592	8,889	42.3	67.6	59.6
Presque Isle	819	749	273	451	33.3	60.2	80.6
Roscommon	739	815	352	504	47.6	61.8	29.8
Saginaw	15,440	13,655	6,526	7,997	42.3	58.6	38.6
St. Clair	8,869	8,964	3,291	4,826	37.1	53.8	45.1
St. Joseph	3,625	3,840	1,877	2,391	51.8	62.3	20.3
Sanilac	2,485	2,453	1,016	1,462	40.9	59.6	45.8
Schoolcraft	529	417	221	243	41.8	58.3	39.5
Shiawassee	4,990	4,447	2,061	2,729	41.3	61.4	48.6
Tuscola	3,815	3,418	1,587	2,009	41.6	58.8	41.3
Van Buren	4,453	4,673	1,901	2,852	42.7	61.0	43.0
Washtenaw	14,661	16,690	7,201	10,740	49.1	64.3	31.0
Wayne	142,039	137,263	57,804	70,853	40.7	51.6	26.8
Wexford	1,710	1,687	788	1,045	46.1	61.9	34.4

Labor Force Participation of Women with School-Aged Children
(1990)

	Number of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age		Number of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percentage of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percent Change in Labor Force Participation of Women with School-aged Children*
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	(1980 - 1990)
MICHIGAN	**734,455**	**638,563**	**437,667**	**467,994**	**59.6%**	**73.3%**	**23.0%**
Alcona	721	556	396	422	54.9	75.9	38.2
Alger	764	618	447	441	58.5	71.4	22.0
Allegan	6,751	6,720	4,128	5,123	61.1	76.2	24.7
Alpena	2,772	2,337	1,613	1,707	58.2	73.0	25.5
Antrim	1,224	1,244	778	966	63.6	77.7	22.2
Arenac	1,162	1,059	625	742	53.8	70.1	30.3
Baraga	587	527	296	367	50.4	69.6	38.1
Barry	3,820	3,691	2,307	2,822	60.4	76.5	26.6
Bay	9,656	8,386	5,319	6,001	55.1	71.6	29.9
Benzie	869	769	561	599	64.6	77.9	20.7
Berrien	13,592	11,420	8,528	8,886	62.7	77.8	24.0
Branch	3,172	2,934	2,267	2,375	71.5	80.9	13.3
Calhoun	10,989	9,911	7,121	7,669	64.8	77.4	19.4
Cass	3,863	3,675	2,556	2,833	66.2	77.1	16.5
Charlevoix	1,567	1,467	1,017	1,138	64.9	77.6	19.5
Cheboygan	1,666	1,542	1,047	1,190	62.8	77.2	22.8
Chippewa	2,112	2,058	1,174	1,481	55.6	72.0	29.5
Clare	1,837	1,584	1,052	1,069	57.3	67.5	17.8
Clinton	5,047	4,319	3,165	3,247	62.7	75.2	19.9
Crawford	758	773	438	571	57.8	73.9	27.8
Delta	3,226	2,839	1,736	1,869	53.8	65.8	22.3
Dickinson	1,972	1,984	1,275	1,492	64.7	75.2	16.3
Eaton	7,766	7,329	5,362	5,901	69.0	80.5	16.6
Emmet	1,745	1,702	1,253	1,347	71.8	79.1	10.2
Genesee	39,269	33,869	22,662	23,355	57.7	69.0	19.5
Gladwin	1,532	1,416	844	925	55.1	65.3	18.6
Gogebic	1,292	1,081	694	849	53.7	78.5	46.2
Grand Traverse	4,374	4,598	3,014	3,825	68.9	83.2	20.7
Gratiot	3,240	2,921	2,031	2,262	62.7	77.4	23.5
Hillsdale	3,308	3,102	2,243	2,382	67.8	76.8	13.2
Houghton	1,996	1,931	1,152	1,405	57.7	72.8	26.1
Huron	2,650	2,373	1,497	1,759	56.5	74.1	31.2
Ingham	18,159	16,987	12,104	13,165	66.7	77.5	16.3
Ionia	3,936	3,848	2,550	3,041	64.8	79.0	22.0
Iosco	2,067	1,830	1,277	1,384	61.8	75.6	22.4
Iron	908	854	473	637	52.1	74.6	43.2
Isabella	3,173	3,134	2,075	2,372	65.4	75.7	15.7
Jackson	11,745	10,232	7,191	7,951	61.2	77.7	26.9
Kalamazoo	15,353	13,862	9,955	10,820	64.8	78.1	20.4
Kalkaska	782	1,003	461	741	59.0	73.9	25.3
Kent	34,291	33,109	22,402	25,915	65.3	78.3	19.8
Keweenaw	79	93	38	70	48.1	75.3	56.5
Lake	507	509	300	303	59.2	59.5	0.6
Lapeer	6,396	6,132	3,662	4,341	57.3	70.8	23.6
Leelanau	1,094	1,056	708	886	64.7	83.9	29.6

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Number of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age		Number of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percentage of Women with Children 6 - 17 Years of Age in Labor Force		Percent Change in Labor Force Participation of Women with School-aged Children*
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	(1980 - 1990)
Lenawee	6,966	6,879	4,386	5,278	63.0%	76.7%	21.9%
Livingston	9,420	9,081	5,585	6,954	59.3	76.6	29.2
Luce	456	401	326	279	71.5	69.6	-2.7
Mackinac	797	728	521	550	65.4	75.5	15.6
Macomb	61,365	47,870	33,858	34,959	55.2	73.0	32.4
Manistee	1,854	1,370	1,066	994	57.5	72.6	26.2
Marquette	5,115	4,801	2,789	3,477	54.5	72.4	32.8
Mason	1,925	1,753	1,181	1,304	61.4	74.4	21.2
Mecosta	2,142	2,043	1,396	1,558	65.2	76.3	17.0
Menominee	1,994	1,872	1,062	1,373	53.3	73.3	37.7
Midland	6,301	5,551	3,520	3,890	55.9	70.1	25.4
Missaukee	774	827	439	580	56.7	70.1	23.7
Monroe	11,657	10,362	6,479	7,483	55.6	72.2	29.9
Montcalm	3,684	3,844	2,329	2,856	63.2	74.3	17.5
Montmorency	535	555	344	415	64.3	74.8	16.3
Muskegon	12,636	11,031	7,947	8,003	62.9	72.6	15.4
Newaygo	2,810	2,677	1,650	1,928	58.7	72.0	22.7
Oakland	84,478	73,804	49,735	54,188	58.9	73.4	24.7
Oceana	1,685	1,637	1,009	1,244	59.9	76.0	26.9
Ogemaw	1,198	1,245	657	815	54.8	65.5	19.4
Ontonagon	738	640	432	461	58.5	72.0	23.1
Osceola	1,491	1,475	878	1,034	58.9	70.1	19.0
Oscoda	491	382	307	259	62.5	67.8	8.4
Otsego	1,286	1,247	784	978	61.0	78.4	28.6
Ottawa	12,905	13,053	8,274	10,439	64.1	80.0	24.7
Presque Isle	1,135	909	523	610	46.1	67.1	45.6
Roscommon	1,155	1,102	718	794	62.2	72.1	15.9
Saginaw	19,110	15,801	10,528	11,020	55.1	69.7	26.6
St. Clair	11,667	11,181	6,403	8,094	54.9	72.4	31.9
St. Joseph	4,462	4,166	2,883	3,124	64.6	75.0	16.1
Sanilac	3,301	2,875	1,916	2,110	58.0	73.4	26.4
Schoolcraft	640	614	383	446	59.8	72.6	21.4
Shiawassee	6,022	5,646	3,687	4,233	61.2	75.0	22.5
Tuscola	4,800	4,304	2,873	3,201	59.9	74.4	24.3
Van Buren	5,178	5,160	3,199	4,004	61.8	77.6	25.6
Washtenaw	17,543	15,313	12,069	12,232	68.8	79.9	16.1
Wayne	179,012	140,994	102,420	96,616	57.2	68.5	19.8
Wexford	1,938	1,986	1,317	1,565	68.0	78.8	16.0

Potential Licensed Child Care Coverage for Young Children with Working Parents

	Children under Age 6 with all Parents Working (Single and Two-Parent Families) (1990)	Total Licensed Child Care Capacity (for Children of all Ages)** (1993)	Potential Coverage*
MICHIGAN	442,649	255,695	57.8%
Alcona	384	207	53.9
Alger	387	162	41.9
Allegan	5,037	2,411	47.9
Alpena	1,348	774	57.4
Antrim	827	447	54.1
Arenac	619	351	56.7
Baraga	370	121	32.7
Barry	2,524	886	35.1
Bay	5,154	2,367	45.9
Benzie	594	415	69.9
Berrien	7,618	4,150	54.5
Branch	2,253	1,242	55.1
Calhoun	6,820	3,812	55.9
Cass	2,270	1,666	73.4
Charlevoix	1,186	719	60.6
Cheboygan	1,031	507	49.2
Chippewa	1,402	576	41.1
Clare	1,108	503	45.4
Clinton	3,529	1,378	39.0
Crawford	580	423	72.9
Delta	1,477	660	44.7
Dickinson	1,108	497	44.9
Eaton	5,196	2,874	55.3
Emmet	1,481	1,207	81.5
Genesee	20,085	10,558	52.6
Gladwin	812	275	33.9
Gogebic	617	338	54.8
Grand Traverse	3,819	3,958	100.0***
Gratiot	1,927	1,127	58.5
Hillsdale	2,247	708	31.5
Houghton	1,222	765	62.6
Huron	1,545	670	43.4
Ingham	14,031	11,544	82.3
Ionia	3,283	1,243	37.9
Iosco	1,725	562	32.6
Iron	464	155	33.4
Isabella	2,338	1,609	68.8
Jackson	7,593	3,968	52.3
Kalamazoo	11,174	8,676	77.6
Kalkaska	650	313	48.2
Kent	30,500	17,447	57.2

* Included in licensed capacity are licensed/registered providers who are inactive or no longer providing care, but whose license/registration has not expired. In addition, many of the licensed slots are restricted to certain age groups, such as before- and after-school care and are not available to young children under age 6. Finally, the numbers reflect maximum licensed capacity, even though not all slots are filled at all times. Consequently, the potential coverage reflected overstates actual availability of care for young children.

	Children under Age 6 with all Parents Working (Single and Two-Parent Families)	Total Licensed Child Care Capacity (for Children of all Ages)**	Potential Coverage*
	(1990)	(1993)	
Keweenaw	41	- 0 -	0.0%
Lake	285	97	34.0
Lapeer	3,179	1,404	44.2
Leelanau	923	972	100.0***
Lenawee	4,492	2,116	47.1
Livingston	5,804	3,033	52.3
Luce	265	149	56.2
Mackinac	503	253	50.3
Macomb	29,940	18,203	60.8
Manistee	1,003	484	48.3
Marquette	3,172	1,867	58.9
Mason	1,217	848	69.7
Mecosta	1,474	901	61.1
Menominee	1,241	412	33.2
Midland	3,384	2,865	84.7
Missaukee	608	303	49.9
Monroe	6,436	2,120	32.9
Montcalm	2,847	1,222	42.9
Montmorency	363	79	21.8
Muskegon	8,510	3,477	40.9
Newaygo	2,072	649	31.3
Oakland	47,062	34,382	73.1
Oceana	1,149	519	45.2
Ogemaw	755	467	61.9
Ontonagon	313	214	68.4
Osceola	986	471	47.8
Oscoda	283	130	45.9
Otsego	995	460	46.2
Ottawa	12,205	8,437	69.1
Presque Isle	531	148	27.9
Roscommon	687	343	49.9
Saginaw	10,527	6,286	59.7
St. Clair	6,604	3,205	48.5
St. Joseph	3,326	1,420	42.7
Sanilac	1,995	1,003	50.3
Schoolcraft	348	115	33.0
Shiawassee	3,561	1,325	37.2
Tuscola	2,638	1,086	41.2
Van Buren	3,793	1,641	43.3
Washtenaw	13,528	12,557	43.3
Wayne	93,775	46,784	49.9
Wexford	1,495	877	58.7

** Includes licensed or registered family day care homes and child care centers.

*** Potential coverage exceeds 100%, reflecting a high number of slots for school-aged children and/or a relatively high number of inactive providers.

Proportion of all Michigan Licensed Child Care Capacity for Young Children with Working Parents by 20 Most Populous Michigan Counties

	Number of Children under Age 6*	Percent of all MI Children under Age 6*	Children under Age 6 with all Parents Working*	Percent of all Children under Age 6 with all Parents Working*	Licensed Child Care Capacity**	Percent of Total MI Child Care Capacity**
MICHIGAN	**818,948**	---	**442,649**	---	**255,695**	---
Wayne	194,321	23.7%	93,775	21.2%	46,784	18.3%
Oakland	91,025	11.1	47,062	10.6	34,382	13.4
Macomb	57,413	7.0	29,940	6.8	18,203	7.1
Kent	51,202	6.3	30,500	6.9	17,447	6.8
Genesee	38,591	4.7	20,085	4.5	10,558	4.1
Washtenaw	22,053	2.7	13,528	3.1	12,557	4.9
Ingham	23,979	2.9	14,031	3.2	11,544	4.5
Kalamazoo	19,200	2.3	11,174	2.5	8,676	3.4
Saginaw	18,875	2.3	10,527	2.4	6,286	2.5
Ottawa	19,151	2.3	12,205	2.8	8,437	3.3
Berrien	13,987	1.7	7,618	1.7	4,150	1.6
Muskegon	15,247	1.9	8,510	1.9	3,477	1.4
Jackson	12,674	1.5	7,593	1.7	3,968	1.6
St. Clair	12,928	1.6	6,604	1.5	3,205	1.3
Calhoun	11,665	1.4	6,820	1.5	3,812	1.5
Monroe	12,209	1.5	6,436	1.5	2,120	0.8
Livingston	10,534	1.3	4,804	1.1	3,033	1.2
Bay	9,333	1.1	5,154	1.2	3,367	1.3
Eaton	7,817	1.0	5,196	1.2	2,874	1.1
Lenawee	7,881	1.0	4,492	1.0	2,116	0.8
Top 20 Total	**650,085**	**79.4%**	**346,054**	**78.2%**	**206,996**	**81.0%**

* 1990
** 1993

Average Child Care Costs as a Percentage of Income

	Average Annual Child Care Costs (1 Child Full-time)*	Mean Family Income (Married Couple Families)**	Mean Family Income (Female Headed-Single Parent Families)**	Child Care Costs as Percentage of Mean Family Income (Married Couple Families)		Child Care Costs as Percentage of Mean Family Income (Female Headed-Single Parent Families)	
				Percent	Rank***	Percent	Rank***
MICHIGAN	**$4,423**	**$49,958**	**$15,419**	**8.9%**	---	**28.7%**	---
Alcona	3,065	28,563	11,989	10.7	22	25.6	59
Alger	N/A+	32,426	13,143	---	---	---	---
Allegan	4,399	44,151	17,310	10.0	39	25.4	62
Alpena	3,838	37,402	11,764	10.3	34	32.6	19
Antrim	N/A	33,425	14,856	---	---	---	---
Arenac	4,399	32,635	10,284	13.5	4	42.8	4
Baraga	4,095	32,679	12,230	12.5	8	33.5	16
Barry	4,025	42,496	13,775	9.5	50	29.2	40
Bay	5,265	43,372	12,686	12.1	11	41.5	6
Benzie	3,721	32,694	12,368	11.4	18	30.1	34
Berrien	3,674	43,185	12,500	8.5	66	29.4	39
Branch	3,557	37,249	13,974	9.5	50	25.5	60
Calhoun	3,884	43,530	14,161	8.9	59	27.4	51
Cass	3,533	39,007	14,697	9.1	56	24.0	68
Charlevoix	4,282	40,629	14,648	10.5	28	29.2	40
Cheboygan	3,721	32,378	11,421	11.5	17	32.6	19
Chippewa	3,908	35,494	13,549	11.0	20	28.8	43
Clare	3,955	31,590	9,807	12.5	8	40.3	7
Clinton	3,978	47,718	19,594	8.3	70	20.3	74
Crawford	3,908	33,696	13,523	11.6	14	28.9	42
Delta	4,282	36,916	10,989	11.6	14	39.0	9
Dickinson	4,306	41,357	13,750	10.4	31	31.3	26
Eaton	4,212	47,894	19,589	8.8	60	21.5	72
Emmet	3,650	42,158	17,146	8.7	62	21.3	73
Genesee	4,048	49,300	14,053	8.2	71	28.8	43
Gladwin	4,329	30,434	9,771	14.2	2	44.3	1
Gogebic	3,487	34,208	11,282	10.2	36	30.9	28
Grand Traverse	4,142	45,459	17,062	9.1	56	24.3	66
Gratiot	3,931	37,799	13,195	10.4	31	29.8	37
Hillsdale	3,627	39,396	13,834	9.2	54	26.2	56
Houghton	4,259	32,972	11,837	12.9	6	36.0	11
Huron	3,516	35,526	10,996	9.9	41	32.0	24
Ingham	4,235	50,080	16,358	8.5	66	25.9	57
Ionia	3,861	40,421	14,678	9.6	49	26.3	55
Iosco	3,955	30,280	12,414	13.1	5	31.9	25
Iron	3,510	30,153	10,345	11.6	14	33.9	14
Isabella	3,884	37,765	12,810	10.3	34	30.3	32
Jackson	3,510	44,878	14,198	7.8	74	24.7	63
Kalamazoo	4,493	52,415	15,704	8.6	64	28.6	45
Kalkaska	3,884	32,488	11,920	12.0	12	32.6	19
Kent	4,423	50,325	16,183	8.8	60	27.3	52
Keweenaw	N/A	35,714	12,198	---	---	---	---
Lake	2,925	26,108	8,521	11.2	19	34.3	13
Lapeer	4,259	46,150	15,198	9.2	54	28.0	49
Leelanau	4,586	42,845	16,050	10.7	22	28.6	45

+ Insufficient survey data on costs.

	Average Annual Child Care Costs (1 Child Full-time)*	Mean Family Income (Married Couple Families)**	Mean Family Income (Female Headed-Single Parent Families)**	Child Care Costs as Percentage of Mean Family Income (Married Couple Families)		Child Care Costs as Percentage of Mean Family Income (Female Headed-Single Parent Families)	
				Percent	Rank***	Percent	Rank***
Lenawee	$3,697	$45,278	$15,771	8.2%	71	23.4%	70
Livingston	5,429	59,739	20,252	9.1	56	26.8	53
Luce	N/A	30,155	11,776	---	---	---	---
Mackinac	4,680	30,612	11,025	15.3	1	42.4	5
Macomb	5,335	53,532	20,896	10.0	39	25.5	60
Manistee	4,235	32,735	9,562	12.9	6	44.3	1
Marquette	4,469	37,991	14,574	11.8	13	30.7	30
Mason	3,697	38,024	11,416	9.7	47	32.4	22
Mecosta	3,814	36,442	11,793	10.5	28	32.3	23
Menominee	3,346	36,035	13,621	9.3	52	24.6	64
Midland	5,078	49,971	14,591	10.2	36	34.8	12
Missaukee	N/A	31,299	10,997	---	---	---	---
Monroe	4,095	48,835	15,836	8.4	68	25.9	57
Montcalm	3,838	35,995	13,880	10.7	22	27.7	50
Montmorency	N/A	30,622	12,235	---	---	---	---
Muskegon	4,001	40,981	12,104	9.8	43	33.1	17
Newaygo	N/A	35,349	12,547	---	---	---	---
Oakland	5,499	68,895	22,743	8.0	73	24.2	67
Oceana	3,697	33,585	10,915	11.0	20	33.9	14
Ogemaw	3,276	32,333	10,937	10.1	38	30.0	35
Ontonagon	N/A	35,241	11,896	---	---	---	---
Osceola	3,463	33,086	11,463	10.5	28	30.2	33
Oscoda	4,095	28,972	9,239	14.1	3	44.3	1
Otsego	4,118	38,944	17,465	10.6	26	23.6	69
Ottawa	4,282	49,332	18,545	8.7	62	23.1	71
Presque Isle	3,510	33,134	11,393	10.6	26	30.8	29
Roscommon	N/A	32,958	10,326	---	---	---	---
Saginaw	4,750	45,574	12,051	10.4	31	39.4	8
St. Clair	4,376	44,476	14,244	9.8	43	30.7	30
St. Joseph	3,416	40,522	13,893	8.4	68	24.6	64
Sanilac	3,791	35,453	12,857	10.7	22	29.5	38
Schoolcraft	4,095	32,695	11,245	12.5	8	36.4	10
Shiawassee	3,604	41,931	13,536	8.6	64	26.6	54
Tuscola	3,908	39,420	12,582	9.9	41	31.1	27
Van Buren	3,744	38,363	13,244	9.8	43	28.3	48
Washtenaw	5,873	60,057	20,677	9.8	43	28.4	47
Wayne	4,750	51,123	14,427	9.3	52	32.9	18
Wexford	3,580	36,822	11,935	9.7	47	30.0	35

* Based on 1992 survey of family day care homes and child care centers by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association, Lansing, Michigan.

** 1990 Census data, based on income reported in 1989.

*** 1 = highest percentage; 74 = lowest. Ties are included.

Michigan Department of Social Services
Subsidized Child Care Cases/
Children by County

February 1993

	Transitional Child Care		Child Care Allowance		Low Income Day Care		Services Day Care			
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Total Cases	Total Children
MICHIGAN	**638**	**972**	**7,835**	**12,551**	**6,869**	**10,862**	**740**	**1,377**	**16,082**	**25,762**
Alcona	0	0	11	23	22	41	0	0	33	64
Alger	3	5	11	20	6	10	1	1	21	36
Allegan	6	11	38	61	80	142	9	17	133	231
Alpena	4	7	80	118	23	32	3	7	110	164
Antrim	3	4	8	11	43	69	0	0	54	84
Arenac	0	0	21	38	18	31	0	0	39	69
Baraga	0	0	11	24	4	4	0	0	15	28
Barry	1	3	28	44	42	83	3	3	74	133
Bay	28	42	210	312	89	135	11	22	338	511
Benzie	3	5	21	32	24	44	0	0	48	81
Berrien	14	26	151	263	91	127	13	22	269	438
Branch	3	3	26	43	73	128	0	0	102	174
Calhoun	0	0	105	159	114	187	10	20	229	366
Cass	0	0	58	105	56	98	8	15	122	218
Charlevoix	1	2	23	32	49	82	1	3	74	119
Cheboygan	0	0	18	29	55	96	0	0	73	125
Chippewa	2	4	47	72	57	95	1	2	107	173
Clare	4	9	53	106	18	28	2	5	77	148
Clinton	4	7	21	38	13	22	2	3	40	70
Crawford	1	3	13	30	25	39	1	1	40	73
Delta	7	13	50	72	36	60	1	1	94	146
Dickinson	8	10	14	21	16	26	0	0	38	57
Eaton	8	15	59	105	70	104	6	16	143	240
Emmet	8	10	13	17	75	114	1	2	97	143
Genesee	10	13	1,125	1,836	117	179	29	59	1,281	2,087
Gladwin	3	5	39	69	18	32	3	4	63	110
Gogebic	7	11	31	50	26	45	0	0	64	106
Grand Traverse	1	3	52	74	217	350	1	2	271	429
Gratiot	3	3	45	80	51	80	2	7	101	170
Hillsdale	17	33	28	55	63	119	0	0	108	207
Houghton	1	2	45	61	34	46	0	0	80	109
Huron	1	3	47	80	21	40	0	0	69	123
Ingham	10	18	153	240	250	371	20	35	433	664
Ionia	0	0	52	99	20	38	1	3	73	140
Iosco	6	9	13	22	41	73	0	0	60	104
Iron	0	0	17	33	9	14	2	3	28	50
Isabella	3	5	73	122	61	101	0	0	137	228
Jackson	6	9	147	213	128	206	15	25	296	453
Kalamazoo	10	14	260	380	309	477	27	56	606	927
Kalkaska	2	2	4	8	43	80	0	0	49	90
Kent	0	0	295	476	508	787	17	32	820	1,295
Keweenaw	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lake	3	4	15	27	6	10	1	1	25	42
Lapeer	0	0	94	150	28	46	2	5	124	201
Leelanau	0	0	6	16	57	93	3	5	66	114

	Transitional Child Care		Child Care Allowance		Low Income Day Care		Services Day Care		Total	Total
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Lenawee	0	0	106	179	92	145	6	10	204	334
Livingston	10	18	50	71	57	79	5	8	122	176
Luce	0	0	10	19	6	12	0	0	16	31
Mackinac	0	0	5	6	3	4	1	2	9	12
Macomb	19	30	216	313	232	348	10	16	477	707
Manistee	17	29	37	71	45	74	0	0	99	174
Marquette	4	8	101	144	84	128	13	27	202	307
Mason	0	0	26	39	63	114	0	0	89	153
Mecosta	1	1	144	199	43	71	0	0	188	271
Menominee	5	12	25	39	53	93	1	1	84	145
Midland	5	9	54	86	52	89	2	3	113	187
Missaukee	1	1	14	33	9	14	2	4	26	52
Monroe	5	8	67	108	44	79	6	10	122	205
Montcalm	2	2	54	90	17	25	2	5	75	122
Montmorency	0	0	11	16	3	6	0	0	14	22
Muskegon	22	32	140	242	134	238	20	32	316	544
Newaygo	1	1	13	21	32	63	1	2	47	87
Oakland	46	60	265	402	372	538	50	81	733	1,081
Oceana	0	0	16	25	34	56	0	0	50	81
Ogemaw	2	2	31	52	28	40	2	2	61	96
Ontonagon	1	2	6	8	18	29	0	0	25	39
Osceola	6	10	35	65	37	76	1	4	79	155
Oscoda	0	0	4	6	7	14	0	0	11	20
Otsego	4	6	6	11	66	114	0	0	76	131
Ottawa	10	18	59	84	248	378	8	11	325	491
Presque Isle	1	2	15	24	8	13	1	2	25	41
Roscommon	2	4	37	60	10	17	2	2	51	83
Saginaw	15	23	449	752	168	266	21	37	653	1,078
St. Clair	13	22	184	292	173	279	12	26	382	619
St. Joseph	3	10	44	67	70	138	1	3	118	218
Sanilac	3	5	22	35	30	67	3	6	58	113
Schoolcraft	0	0	16	27	1	1	0	0	17	28
Shiawassee	6	8	78	126	63	107	3	6	150	247
Tuscola	4	6	53	79	16	25	1	1	74	111
Van Buren	6	7	57	100	34	52	5	12	102	171
Washtenaw	20	28	154	210	274	394	27	37	475	669
Wayne	211	291	1,558	2,516	1,044	1,548	335	642	3,148	4,997
Wexford	2	4	41	67	95	144	3	8	141	223

Michigan Department of Social Services (MDSS)

Child Day Care Services
Income Eligibility Scale

Family groups whose gross income falls within the Income Scale below are eligible to receive Departmental payment for the full or partial cost of child care up to 95% of the Department's maximum rates.

Family Group Size	Gross Biweekly Income								
2	0-690	691-707	708-724	725-741	742-758	759-775	776-792	793-811	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $811
3	0-852	853-874	875-896	897-918	919-940	941-962	963-984	985-1002	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,002
4	0-1014	1015-1040	1041-1066	1067-1092	1093-1118	1119-1144	1145-1170	1171-1193	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,193
5	0-1177	1178-1207	1208-1237	1238-1267	1268-1297	1298-1327	1328-1357	1358-1384	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,384
6	0-1339	1340-1373	1374-1407	1408-1441	1442-1475	1476-1509	1510-1543	1544-1575	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,575
7	0-1501	1502-1539	1540-1577	1578-1615	1616-1653	1654-1691	1692-1729	1730-1766	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,766
8	0-1663	1664-1705	1706-1747	1748-1789	1790-1831	1832-1873	1874-1915	1916-1957	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $1,957
9	0-1825	1826-1871	1872-1917	1918-1963	1964-2009	2010-2055	2056-2101	2102-2147	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $2,147
10+	0-1988	1989-2038	2039-2088	2089-2138	2139-2188	2189-2238	2239-2288	2289-2339	No DSS assistance if gross biweekly income is above $2,339
% of DSS Rate Paid	95%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	

Please note: Substantial changes in the income eligibility scale for DSS child day care services are being developed by the DSS and could alter the number of families eligible for child care and the amount of the child care subsidy. For updated information, please call your local DSS office or *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* (517) 487-5436.

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**Michigan Department of Social Services
(MDSS)**

Shelter Areas

Counties in Each Day Care Area

AREA I	AREA II	AREA III	AREA IV	AREA V	AREA VI
2 Alger	6 Aranac	1 Alcona	3 Allegan	8 Barry	25 Genesee
7 Baraga	17 Chippewa	10 Benzie	4 Alpena	9 Bay	33 Ingham
27 Gogebic	21 Delta	13 Calhoun	5 Antrim	19 Clinton	47 Livingston
32 Huron	31 Houghton	16 Cheboygan	11 Berrien	23 Eaton	50 Macomb
36 Iron	35 Iosco	20 Crawford	12 Branch	28 Grand Traverse	58 Monroe
42 Keweenaw	43 Lake	22 Dickinson	14 Cass	39 Kalamazoo	63 Oakland
48 Luce	51 Manistee	26 Gladwin	15 Charlevoix	41 Kent	74 St. Clair
54 Mecosta	64 Oceana	30 Hillsdale	18 Clare	44 Lapeer	81 Washtenaw
55 Menominee	66 Ontonagon	38 Jackson	24 Emmet	45 Leelanau	
71 Presque Isle	67 Osceola	40 Kalkaska	29 Gratiot	46 Lenawee	
77 Schoolcraft	68 Oscoda	49 Mackinac	34 Ionia	56 Midland	
		53 Mason	37 Isabella	69 Otsego	
		57 Missaukee	52 Marquette	70 Ottawa	
		59 Montcalm	60 Montmorency	73 Saginaw	
		61 Muskegon	72 Roscommon	80 Van Buren	
		62 Newaygo	75 Shiawassee		
		65 Ogemaw	78 St. Joseph		
		76 Sanilac	79 Tuscola		
		83 Wexford	82 Wayne		

Michigan Department of Social Services
(MDSS)

Department Maximum Unit* Rates
Per Child
Effective 7/26/92

SHELTER AREA	PROVIDER TYPE		
	Day Care Center	Family Group, and Relative** Homes	Day Care Aides
I	$1.75	$1.50	$1.25
II	$1.75	$1.50	$1.25
III	$1.75	$1.50	$1.25
IV	$2.00	$1.75	$1.50
V	$2.00	$1.75	$1.50
VI	$2.50	$2.00	$1.50

* Unit is defined as one hour of care provided
** Relative means a grandparent, aunt or uncle providing child care in their own home.

Please note: Rate increases are scheduled for September 1993. For updated rate information, please call your local DSS office or *KIDS COUNT in Michigan* (517) 487-5436.

UPDATE

Appendix I
Services Manual
Item 508(A)

Michigan Department of Social Services
(MDSS)

Department Maximum Unit* Rates
Per Child
Effective 9/19/93

SHELTER AREA	PROVIDER TYPE				
	Day Care Center		Family Group, and Relative** Homes		Day Care Aides
	Child's Age 0-2 1/2	2 1/2+	Child's Age 0-2 1/2	2 1/2+	All Ages
I	$2.05	$1.80	$1.50	$1.50	$1.25
II	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$1.25
III	$2.10	$2.00	$1.75	$1.75	$1.25
IV	$2.75	$2.10	$2.00	$2.00	$1.50
V	$2.65	$2.10	$2.00	$2.00	$1.50
VI	$2.85	$2.40	$2.30	$2.25	$1.50

* Unit is defined as one hour of care provided
** Relative means a grandparent, aunt or uncle providing child care in their own home.

Head Start Enrollments in Michigan

	Estimated Number of Children Ages 3-5 in Poverty (1990)	Federal Head Start Enrollments (1992-1993)	State 4-Year Olds At-Risk Enrollments (Served by Head Start Programs Only) (1992-1993)	Total Served by Head Start	Percent of Eligibles Served
Adrian Head Start Lenawee County *(809)*	809	183	61	244	30.2%
Alger-Marquette Community Action Agency Alger County *(87)* Marquette County *(583)*	670	249	118	367	54.8
Allegan County Resource Development Committee, Inc. Allegan County *(654)*	654	248	0	248	37.9
B-H-K Child Development Board, Inc. Baraga County *(101)* Houghton County *(354)* Keweenaw County *(18)*	473	289	155	444	93.9
Blue Water Head Start, E.O.C. of St. Clair County, Inc. St. Clair County *(1,313)*	1,313	354	22	376	28.6
Branch County Head Start Branch County *(584)*	584	193	114	307	52.6
Capitol Area Community Services, Inc. Clinton County *(222)* Eaton County *(495)* Ingham County *(2,711)* Shiawassee County *(644)*	4,072	1,090	487	1,577	38.7
Child Development Services of Ottawa County, Inc. Northern Allegan County *(654)* Ottawa County *(717)*	1,371	229	0	229	16.7
Chippewa-Luce-Mackinac Community Action Human Resource Authority, Inc. Chippewa County *(386)* Luce County *(68)* Mackinac County *(116)*	570	266	77	343	60.2

*Estimated 3-5 year olds in poverty for individual counties.

	Estimated Number of Children Ages 3-5 in Poverty (1990)	Federal Head Start Enrollments (1992-1993)	State 4-Year Olds At-Risk Enrollments (Served by Head Start Programs Only) (1992-1993)	Total Served by Head Start	Percent of Eligibles Served
Dickinson-Iron Head Start Dickinson County *(173)* Iron County *(129)*	302	210	50	260	86.1%
Eight Cap Head Start Gratiot County *(390)* Ionia County *(487)* Isabella County *(536)* Montcalm County *(663)*	2,076	499	72	571	27.5
Five Cap, Inc. Head Start Lake County *(136)* Manistee County *(277)* Mason County *(291)* Newaygo County *(509)*	1,213	335	45	380	31.3
Genesee County Community Action Agency Heat Start Genesee County *(6,199)*	6,199	1,448	72	1,520	24.5
Gogebic-Ontonagon Community Action Agency Head Start Gogebic County *(191)* Ontonagon County *(67)*	258	136	0	136	52.7
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indian Head Start Reservation of Grand Traverse Band	N/A	40	0	40	---
Holland Public Schools Allegan County *(654)* Ottawa County *(717)*	1,371	80	0	80	5.8
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan (100 in Parent/Child Centers)	N/A	106	0	106	---
Kalamazoo HSD County Head Start Kalamazoo County *(2,044)*	2,044	511	36	547	26.8
Livingston Education Service Agency Head Start Program Livingston County *(335)*	335	131	72	203	60.6

	Estimated Number of Children Ages 3-5 in Poverty (1990)	Federal Head Start Enrollments (1992-1993)	State 4-Year Olds At-Risk Enrollments (Served by Head Start Programs Only) (1992-1993)	Total Served by Head Start	Percent of Eligibles Served
Macomb County Community Services Agency Macomb County *(2,433)*	2,433	720	0	720	29.6%
Menominee-Delta-Schoolcraft Head Start Delta County *(365)* Menominee County *(184)* Schoolcraft County *(98)*	647	242	145	387	59.8
Michigan Family Resources Head Start Kent County *(3,694)*	3,694	1,149	0	1,149	31.1
Monroe County Opportunity Program Monroe County *(969)*	969	258	0	258	26.6
Muskegon-Oceana Community Action Against Poverty, Inc. Muskegon County *(2,104)* Oceana County *(364)*	2,468	689	0	689	27.9
Northeast Michigan Community Services Agency Alcona County *(122)* Alpena County *(255)* Arenac County *(218)* Bay County *(1,040)* Cheboygan County *(256)* Clare County *(477)* Crawford County *(150)* Gladwin County *(379)* Huron County *(327)* Iosco County *(363)* Lapeer County *(437)* Mecosta County *(427)* Midland County *(632)* Montmorency County *(100)* Ogemaw County *(266)* Osceola County *(269)* Oscoda County *(93)* Otsego County *(129)* Presque Isle County *(122)* Sanilac County *(404)* Tuscola County *(556)*	7,022	1,688	135	1,823	26.0

	Estimated Number of Children Ages 3-5 in Poverty (1990)	Federal Head Start Enrollments (1992-1993)	State 4-Year Olds At-Risk Enrollments (Served by Head Start Programs Only) (1992-1993)	Total Served by Head Start	Percent of Eligibles Served
Northwest Michigan Human Services Agency Antrim County *(165)* Benzie County *(140)* Charlevoix County *(144)* Emmet County *(143)* Grand Traverse County *(383)* Kalkaska County *(135)* Leelanau County *(100)* Missaukee County *(176)* Roscommon County *(185)* Wexford County *(287)*	1,858	489	297	786	42.3%
Oakland Livingston Human Service Agency Oakland County *(4,335)*	4,335	1,405	72	1,477	34.1
Region II Community Action Agency Family Development Program Hillsdale County *(432)* Jackson County *(1,364)*	1,796	652	72	724	40.3
Saginaw County Child Development Centers, Inc. Saginaw County *(2,985)*	2,985	643	82	725	24.3
South Central Michigan Head Start Barry County *(286)* Branch County *(584)* Calhoun County *(1,511)* St. Joseph *(611)*	2,992	548	176	724	24.2
Telamon Corporation Michigan Migrant Head Start Allegan County Arenac County Bay County Berrien County Kent County Lenawee County Oceana County Ottawa County Van Buren County	N/A	925	0	925	---

	Estimated Number of Children Ages 3-5 in Poverty (1990)	Federal Head Start Enrollments (1992-1993)	State 4-Year Olds At-Risk Enrollments (Served by Head Start Programs Only) (1992-1993)	Total Served by Head Start	Percent of Eligibles Served
Tri-County Head Start Berrien County *(1,953)* Cass County *(506)* Van Buren County *(766)*	3,225	1,010	16	1,026	31.8%
Washtenaw County Head Start Washtenaw County *(1,383)*	1,383	475	70	545	39.4
Neighborhood Services Board Wayne County		5,975	0	5,975	---
Out-Wayne County Regional Education Service Agency Wayne County Head Start Wayne County (Outside Detroit, including Highland Park and Hamtramck)		2,728	285	3,013	---
Renaissance Head Start Wayne County (City of Detroit)		321	0	321	---
TOTAL FOR WAYNE COUNTY	34,461	9,024	285	9,309	27.0
MICHIGAN TOTAL	**92,301**	**26,514**	**2,731**	**29,245**	**31.7%**

State At-Risk
Four-Year-Old Program Enrollments
(Fiscal Year 1992-1993)

	Allocated Grants Enrollments[1]	Competitive Grants Enrollments[2]
THUMB REGION	***458***	***58***
Huron	48	
Lapeer	20	
St. Clair	201	
Sanilac	84	
Tuscola	105	
SOUTHEAST REGION	***3,676***	***554***
Macomb	170	
Monroe	93	
Oakland	548	
Washtenaw	143	
Wayne	2,722	
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION	***857***	***333***
Clinton	19	
Eaton	31	
Hillsdale	72	
Ingham	357	
Jackson	210	
Lenawee	77	
Livingston	-0-	
Shiawassee	91	
SOUTHWEST REGION	***1,357***	***224***
Berrien	362	
Branch	60	
Calhoun	255	
Cass	101	
Kalamazoo	280	
St. Joseph	81	
Van Buren	218	
WESTERN REGION	***1,434***	***99***
Allegan	99	
Barry	16	
Kent	517	
Lake	36	
Mason	64	
Muskegon	456	
Newaygo	99	
Oceana	79	
Ottawa	68	

	Allocated Grants Enrollments[1]	Competitive Grants Enrollments[2]
CENTRAL REGION	***574***	***133***
Clare	82	
Gladwin	46	
Gratiot	88	
Ionia	59	
Isabella	59	
Mecosta	60	
Montcalm	127	
Osceola	53	
BAY REGION	***1,202***	***396***
Arenac	35	
Bay	150	
Genesee	579	
Midland	43	
Saginaw	395	
NORTHERN REGION	***780***	***200***
Alcona	15	
Alpena	55	
Antrim	31	
Benzie	25	
Charlevoix	29	
Cheboygan	33	
Crawford	29	
Emmet	31	
Grand Traverse	90	
Iosco	106	
Kalkaska	43	
Leelanau	5	
Manistee	36	
Missaukee	28	
Montmorency	18	
Ogemaw	36	
Oscoda	15	
Otsego	22	
Presque Isle	-0-	
Roscommon	57	
Wexford	76	

	Allocated Grants Enrollments[1]	Competitive Grants Enrollments[2]
UPPER PENINSULA	***655***	***144***
Alger	18	
Baraga	23	
Chippewa	83	
Delta	80	
Dickinson	42	
Gogebic	37	
Houghton	83	
Iron	39	
Keweenaw	-0-	
Luce	36	
Mackinac	27	
Marquette	110	
Menominee	40	
Ontonagon	16	
Schoolcraft	21	
MICHIGAN	**10,993**	**2,141**

[1] Grants are allocated on a formula basis to individual school districts based on 50 percent of the percentage of students in K-12 who were enrolled in free lunch programs, multiplied by the average kindergarten enrollment of the preceding two years. Some of these funds are then contracted by the individual districts to private agencies including Head Start sites; resulting in possible duplication of roughly 1,500 children with Head Start enrollments through the At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program displayed elsewhere in this document.

[2] A portion of the state funds are awarded on a competitive basis directly to public or private nonprofit agencies such as Head Start or private child care centers. These numbers may also be reflected in Head Start enrollment through the At-Risk Four-Year-Old Program displayed elsewhere in the document, resulting in possible duplication of roughly 1,100 children. Data are grouped by region because many grantees serve multi-county areas.

Notes

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